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The Engraver's

EDWARD BREHAM,

Surgeon-Dentist



FRONTISPIECE.

Fig 1.

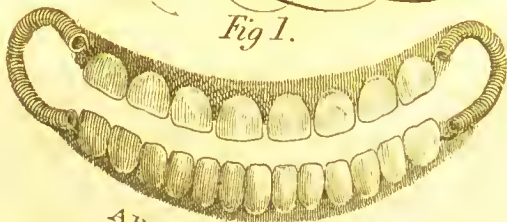


Fig 3.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Fig 6.

Fig 4.



Subject interesting to all.

BRIDHAM'S

Treatise & Remarks

— on the —

TEETH and GUMS.

Fig 5.



TREATISE

ON THE
STRUCTURE, FORMATION,
AND
VARIOUS DISEASES

OF THE
TEETH AND GUMS:

SHEWING THE BEST MODES

OF ALLEVIATING THE PAINS OF DENTITION; OF PROMOTING THE
GROWTH, BEAUTY, COLOUR AND DURABILITY OF TEETH; OF
PREVENTING AND CURING THE TOOTH-ACHE, AND OTHER
DISORDERS OF THE TEETH AND GUMS; OF THE USE
AND ABUSE OF TOOTH-POWDERS, TINCTURES, AND
BRUSHES; TOGETHER WITH THE PERNICIOUS
EFFECTS OF NEGLECTING THE TEETH, &c.

By EDWARD BREHAM, SURGEON-DENTIST.

A New Edition.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

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PREFACE.



The Author of the following Treatise begs the indulgence of his Readers while he relates a short anecdote of himself. Many ladies owe the acquisition of a husband to the attraction of a beautiful set of Teeth. Without them the most regular features are uninteresting, if not repulsive, while they communicate a charm to any countenance, which is ornamented by their delicate regularity. The lustre of the most brilliant eyes, the fascination of the most graceful figure, are marred by the very smiles which a good set of teeth would have rendered so captivating. The prettiest lips, concealing deformity and disease within them, repel those whom they would otherwise have delighted. It was the opinion of the celebrated Lord Chesterfield, that nothing added more to the prepossession of a first appearance, than the sight of good Teeth.

But the lady whom the Author had the happiness, seventeen years ago, to make his wife, was literally indebted for her husband, such as he is, not to the beauty of her Teeth, but to being in possession of perhaps the worst set he had ever met with in the course of his practice, arising from a cause peculiar to persons of a full habit, and from a certain conformation of the jaws, and sockets of the Teeth. The Teeth were good in themselves, but were in continual pain, owing to a scorbutic affection; and to unremitting rheumatism in the head, affections from which neither young nor old are almost ever entirely free.

The Author had been shipwrecked on the coast of Ireland, which country he was induced to visit, in the year 1799, by the advice of several distinguished families whom he had the honour to attend at Harrogate. His whole property, except a gold watch and a few trinkets he had about his person, went to the bottom. Thus

destitute, he offered his watch, &c. for sale, to Mr. Williamson, goldsmith, Dame-street, Dublin. Twenty-two pounds was the price offered and accepted. But, no sooner did this good man learn that he with whom he was treating was one of the unfortunate persons whose shipwreck was then making so much noise, than, with a generosity which the object of his goodness can lose no opportunity of recording, he insisted that he should retain both the money, and the property of which it was to have been the price, replying only to the objections of Mr. Brehm, that he might repay him when in his power, but that he would never demand it until he was able.

Not satisfied with this act of liberality, Mr. Williamson treated the Author with the characteristic hospitality of his countrymen; introduced him to his friends; and succeeded in establishing him in extensive practice. Amongst the company to whom he was thus introduced, he met at a party a

lady whose teeth were in so deplorable a condition, that she could not chew the softest substances, and was sunk in despondency and pain. By the advice of a friend, she applied to the Author for relief; who, the first time he cleaned her teeth, found it necessary to hold them in their places with his fingers, lest they should drop out during the operation!

To be brief, the Author's patient some short time afterwards became his wife; and (that no one may despair under the worst circumstances) so complete was the restoration of her teeth and gums, by regular care and attention, that they have been ever since, and are now, admired for their firmness and regularity.

This remarkable instance of the Author's professional skill, has induced thousands of persons, who had abandoned all hopes of relief, to place themselves under his care. They now rejoice in their happy restoration to comfort, ease, and a pleasing appearance.

TREATISE
ON THE
VARIOUS AFFECTIONS
OF THE
HUMAN TEETH.

On the Nature and Formation of the Teeth.

NOTWITHSTANDING the self-evident truth of the proverbial maxim, repeatedly inculcated by the sage moralists of all civilized ages and nations, that

“ The proper study of mankind is man ; ”

Yet it excites no less regret than astonishment, that even in our own enlightened era, there is scarcely any part of Nature's works so little studied,

and so imperfectly known by mankind in general, as the wonderful structure and mechanism of the human frame. To ladies and gentlemen born with a propensity for observation, and endued with an innate principle of curiosity, the natural history of their own species should be ever esteemed of greater interest, importance, and use, as it presents a more ample field for the exercise of genius, and displays the Omnipotence of the Creator in a more impressive, striking, and wonderful manner, than the natural history of cockle-shells, mosses, or stones.

To what then can such a singular self-neglect be ascribed? To the want of books, and treatises on the various parts of the human body? By no means; for on these subjects we have a multiplicity of voluminous productions. The defect is to be altogether attributed to the difficulty of understanding the mysterious terms employed in developing and elucidating the subject. But surely that objection can be overcome.

Law and Divinity have their abstruse and technical terms; yet from their having been frequently made the topics of conversation, and from the necessity of explaining them to the people at large, how few can be met with in this enlightened country, even among the lowest orders of the people, but can discourse with propriety and precision on both these subjects?

In the practice of medicine, too, a great deal has been done. Buchan, and some other modern physicians, soaring above the vulgar prejudices of pedantry and professional pride, have simplified that branch of physic, divested her of her antiquated robes, and presented her in an elegant English dress to the people at large. Botany, too, and chemistry, with many of the sciences subsidiary to physic, have of late deigned to lay aside the Greek and Latin languages in which they heretofore addressed the crude alone, and now vouchsafe to speak to us in familiar English.

In the particular departments of practical physic, however, much still remains to be done. Thus, though we meet with many Treatises on the Human Teeth, they are all either too learned and abstruse, or too voluminous, unwieldy, and dear, to become either popular or useful. To supply this deficiency is the main object proposed to himself by the Author of the present publication.

His competence and capability for the essay here offered to the public, on the structure, formation, affections, and ailments of the Teeth and Gums, are founded on his successful and extensive practice in many parts of Germany, Great Britain, and Ireland; as also, on the observations of his father, a man eminently distinguished as a Dentist on the Continent, to whom he served his apprenticeship in his native town of Bamberg, in Germany.

*On the Formation and Number of the
Teeth.*

By Teeth, are understood those hard white bodies placed in the sockets of each jaw. In a perfect subject their number seems to be thirty-two, sixteen in the upper socket, and as many in the lower; but there are almost as many with only thirty teeth. Some are found with thirty-three or thirty-four, while others again have been known with only twenty-eight. There have been also a few instances of people with a double row of teeth.

These deviations of Nature the Author has generally found to originate from improper treatment, or neglect, during dentition; for sometimes all the Milk-teeth do not fall out; in which case they may exceed thirty-two. It may also happen, that some of the Secondary Teeth may remain in the sockets. Through the awkwardness or ignorance of the Dentists, too, using

improper instruments in drawing some of the Milk-teeth from Children, the gums of the second growth may be destroyed, which may be the cause of having less than thirty-two.

The broad thick part of each tooth, which appears without the socket, is the body or base. The smaller parts, sunk into the jaw-bone, are the roots or fangs; at the place where the base ends, and roots begin, there is generally a small circular depression, which some call the neck or collar. Each tooth is composed of an outward enamel, and an internal bony substance. The enamel has no cavity or place for marrow; and is so solid and hard, that saws or files can with difficulty make an impression on it. It is thickest upon the base, and gradually, as the roots diminish, becomes thinner, but not proportionally to the difference of the size of the base and roots.

The fibres of this enamel are all perpendicular to the internal substance,

and are straight on the base, but at the sides are arched with a convex part towards the roots, which makes the Teeth resist the compression of any hard body between the jaws with less danger of breaking these fibres than if they had been situated cross-ways. The bony part of the Teeth has its fibres running straight, according to the length of the Teeth. When it is exposed to the air, by the breaking or falling off of the hard enamel, it soon corrupts; and hence carious Teeth are often entirely hollow within, when only a very small hole appears outside.

The Teeth have canals formed in their middle, wherein their nerves and blood-vessels are lodged. The vessels are easily traced, as long as they are in the large canal, but can scarcely be observed in their branching away from that to the substance of the Teeth of adults. Some, however, affirm, that after injection they could trace the arteries into the hardest part of the Teeth, and suspect the fibres of the enamel to

be vessels. This plentiful supply of vessels must expose the Teeth to the same disorders that attack other parts of the body that have vessels, and such Teeth as have the greatest number of vessels, must have the most numerous chances of being seized with these diseases.

Every root of each Tooth has a distinct canal, with vessels and nerves in it; these canals in the Teeth, with more than one root, come nearer each other as they approach the base of the Tooth, and at last are only separated by very thin plates, which being generally incomplete, allow a communication of all the canals, and frequently one common cavity only appears within the base, in which a pulpy substance, composed of nerves and vessels, is lodged. The condition, therefore, of the nerves here, bears a strong resemblance to that of the nerves of the skin, which serve for the sensation of touching. The entry of the canals for these vessels is a small hole, placed a little to

the side of the extreme point of each root. Sometimes, especially in old people, this hole is entirely closed up, and consequently the nerves and blood-vessels are destroyed.

Children are seldom born with Teeth, but at two years of age they have twenty, and their number does not increase till they are about seven years old, when the Teeth that first made their way through the gums, are thrust out by others that have been formed deeper in the jaw, and some more of the Teeth begin to discover themselves farther back in the mouth. About fourteen years of age, some more of the first crop are shed, and the number is increased; this shedding of the Teeth is of great use, for if the first number had remained, they would have stood at a great distance, one from another, because the Teeth are too hard in their outer crust to increase so fast as the jaws do; whereas both the second layer, and the Teeth that come out late, meeting while they are soft with a con-

siderable resistance to their growth in length from those situated upon them, necessarily come out broad, and fit to make that close guard to the mouth which they now form.

The gums contribute to fix the Teeth in the socket, as is evident by the Teeth falling out when the gums are any way destroyed, or become too spongy, as in the scurvy, &c.

Though the Teeth so far agree in their structure, yet because of some things wherein they differ, they are generally divided into three classes; the four fore-teeth in each jaw, called “Cutting Teeth,” receive their name from their office of cutting our aliment, for which they are excellently adapted, each being formed into a sharp cutting edge at their base; by their foreside turning inwards, while they are sloped down and hollowed behind; so that they have the form of wedges, and therefore their power of acting must be considerably increased; seeing in the

action of the cutting Teeth an upright square compression is only necessary without any side motion; they are not as firmly fixed in the sockets as other Teeth are, each having only one short root. The fore-teeth of the upper jaw, especially the two middle ones, are generally broader and longer than those of the under one; the dog-teeth, from their resemblance to dogs' tusks, are one on each side of the cutting Teeth in each jaw; the two in the upper jaw are called Eye-Teeth, from the communication of nerves which is said to be between them and the eyes; the two in the lower jaw are named Corner or Wike Teeth, because they support the angles of the mouth; the canine are broader, longer, and stronger than the cutters are; but the edge rises into a point at the middle, and each of them has only one long root.

The roots are crooked towards the end; the dog-teeth of the upper jaw are longer, and have more crooked

roots than those of the under jaw; the form of their bases is fit both for piercing and cutting, and the long crooked root of each makes it secure in the socket; the grinders, which have this name because they grind our food, are generally five in the sides of each jaw, in all twenty; their bases are broader, more rugged, and with a thinner enamel-substance than the other Teeth; they have also more roots; and as these roots generally diverge from each other, the partitions of the sockets between them, bear a large share of the great pressure they suffer, and hinder it from acting on their points; the base of the first grinder has an edge pointed in the middle on its outside, resembling the dog-teeth; from thence it slopes inwards, till it rises again into a point; it has generally but one root, which sometimes is long and crooked at its point. The second grinder has two points on its base, rising nearly equally on its out and inside; it has two roots, each of which is shorter than the root of the first; these two

foremost grinders are much smaller than the three that are placed farther back in the mouth, the third and fourth are very broad in their bases, with four or five points standing out, and they have three or more roots.

The fifth, commonly called the Maiden-tooth, from its coming through the gums later than the other grinders, has four points on its base, which is not so large as the base of the third and fourth, and its roots are less numerous; the fore-teeth of the upper jaw being broader than those of the lower, cause the superior grinders to be placed so much farther back than the lower ones, that when they are brought together by shutting the mouth, the points of the grinders of one jaw, enter into the hollow part of the opposite grinders, and they are all equally applied to each other, notwithstanding the inequality of their surface. The numerous roots of the grinders prevent their loosening by the

pressure they suffer in grinding; and as the sockets in the upper jaw are more spongy, and the Teeth are more liable by their situation to fall out, the grinders there have more numerous and more separated roots than in the lower jaw.

Before dismissing this subject, the Author must further observe, that all living creatures feeding on herbs and grass, have only the fore-teeth or incisors, while animals that live on flesh alone, are only supplied with dog-teeth, and such as feed on corn or grain have grinders only. But to man alone the Creator has given the three species of incisors, dog - teeth and grinders, whence it may be inferred that he was destined to live on all kinds of alimentary food.

This reflection shews the absurdity of those philosophers, who wish to prohibit all kind of animal food, and to restrict mankind to the use of herbs alone.

Dentition or Teething.

Dentition or the act of Teething, commences at a very early period of infantine age. This is one of the first maladies that mortals are subject to, after their entrance into this world.—Philosophers have long since observed, that half the infants annually born in these countries, die before the age of twelve years; and melancholy as the fact may appear, still it is an equally well attested truth, formed on calculations made from the bills of mortality, that more than one-half of these infantine deaths are occasioned by dentition alone, and most of those through the negligence of parents!!

To fix in a precise manner the particular time when each Tooth begins to appear, is impossible; vigorous children cut their Teeth earlier; weakly infants disposed to rickets labour longer before their Teeth appear. In short, the Author has frequently met with chil-

dren who were born with Teeth, others he has met with, who were ten, twelve, and fifteen months, before their Teeth appeared ; nay, he was actually called to a child sixteen months, who had no appearance of Teeth, but whom he assisted so far, that, in a few weeks after, they successively appeared.

Though the common period of the Teeth's appearance be about the sixth month, yet since it is impossible to ascertain the precise time, the author's advice then is, not to form too precipitate a judgment, but to reflect on the following symptoms which he has always found to accompany Teething, and which will prevent the nurse and parents from mistaking it for other disorders:

Breeding the Teeth, which commonly begins about the third month, may be easily known by a copious discharge of spittle; by the infant's being pleased with having its gums rubbed with the finger or some harder sub-

stance; by becoming more fretful and uneasy; by starting in sleep, or suddenly awaking; by being affected with great heat, immoderate thirst, drowsy dulness attended with fever; in all which cases, attention should be paid to keep the bowels open, if not already so, and should they be so, even to a degree of severity, the Author recommends that it be not checked.

The best mode of treatment which the Author has met with among the medical gentlemen of the present age, recommends that in case of a continuance of the griping, which accompanies great looseness, the little patient should use some magnesia, and for abating the thirst liquorice may be boiled in water given him; blisters behind the ears or on the back are also recommended, which will be found to relieve convulsions.

The second stage, or period of Teething, is that of cutting the Teeth; in this the symptoms and management

are nearly alike, among the most eminent Physicians, as at the first period: a child, however, a little before pleased with having his gums rubbed, will suffer nothing hard to touch them now. Some of our principal physicians advise scarifying; but this the Author always discouraged. Nature, however, he assists, by the child's wearing his admirable necklaces during dentition. These insensibly aid the operation, and alleviate the pain arising from the sensibility of the gums, which now look red and inflamed at the bottom or base, but whiter and more pale at the top, seemingly covered with a flat white blister; the edges of the gums also appear here thicker and broader than at other parts. Should scarification be at all resorted to, it is absolutely necessary to employ a most skilful dentist for that purpose; for if performed too soon, it rather pains the little patient without promoting dentition. The Author has repeatedly known many dreadful consequences to follow from the gums being scarified by unskilful

operators, which could have been totally superseded by using air and exercise, with light sound food, and his necklaces.

The dreadful, nay often mortal, accidents which attend dentition, are seldom known to happen children who are nursed by their own mothers.

Blistering behind the ear is strongly recommended as the best remedy for the acute aching of dentition. The application of leeches is also considered as a powerful remedy; but whoever once conceives the agonizing pain which the poor young patient is made to endure, will always prefer the use of the Author's *Tincture of Roses*, one of the most efficacious, gentle, and speedy applications ever yet offered to the public. The timely use of his Teething-necklaces, will, however, in general, prevent the necessity of any application.

To such as may not have an oppor-

tunity of procuring the Author's necklaces, and *Tincture of Roses*, he recommends to rub often during the day the child's gum over the place where the tooth is likely to appear, with their finger dipped in a mixture of warm water and milk.

Of the Tooth-ache.

THE TOOTH-ACHE is a rheumatic pain of the jaws, proceeding from disordered Teeth. The causes are those of carious rottenness in the body of the Tooth, which frequently commences in the little cavities between the fangs; often from tartar at the neck of the Tooth, depressing the gums, and admitting the air; sometimes from a little eroism or wearing off the enamel, where it is thinnest, near the neck of the Tooth. In these pains the nerve may be sometimes destroyed by a hot iron, or rendered torpid by essential oils, or by camphire and opium united.

The lady-bird, and such herbs, are

said to cure the Tooth-ache, if bruised between the finger and thumb, and applied to the Tooth, or rubbed on the gum.

If the external aperture be smaller than the carious cavity, after clearing away the rotten matter, the access of air may be impeded by stuffing of gold or silver-leaf, or tin-foil.

The more general remedies are blisters behind the ear, on the affected side, burning the edge of the spiral part of the ear, as a branch of the fifth pair of nerves which supplies the Teeth, are last on the external part of the ear. It has been often cured by constantly holding lukewarm water, or milk and water, in the mouth, with or without opium; or large doses of opium internally. It is generally recommended to extract the Tooth if rotten, but no advice can be more injudicious. A carious Tooth is certainly pained by accidental colds, but in such cases every sound Tooth would equally suf-

fer; and those who adopt such rash and inconsiderate practice, have been known to draw each Tooth in succession, and then to suffer equally in the gums. On the contrary, when the nerve is accustomed to the access of the air, it will continue carious for many years, and be truly useful.

When the Tooth-ache is connected with rheumatism or gout, which sometimes happens, the remedies for either should be employed.

In extracting a Tooth, the force may be directed on either side, except in drawing the Wisdom or Maiden-teeth of the lower jaw, and then the direction of the force should be on the outside, for the jaw within is so thin that it may be easily splintered. An instrument which would raise the Tooth up, without exerting any force on the sides of the jaw bones, has hitherto been a great desideratum. The second Monro, and others, attempted to introduce such, but have probably failed, since their

instruments are not employed. On pulling a Tooth, the force exerted should be firm and steady, not violently rapid; and if the instrument slips, it should be applied on the opposite side. When fairly loosened, it may be raised by the fingers or forceps. The common precautions and the usual management are sufficiently known. The Author has invented an instrument peculiarly adapted for the safe and easy extracting of the most minute stump.

Of Tooth-Powders.

Dentifrice, or Tooth-powders, are medicines for cleaning the Teeth. Many preparations have been employed for this purpose, chiefly consisting of cuttle-fish-bone, bole, bark, myrrh, salt, and soot. Each operator has his receipt, which he highly commends and conceals; mastich and myrrh are the general bases; most commonly the former. The powder is flavoured with orris-root, ambergris, &c. and coloured

with dragon's blood, bole ammoniac, or red saunders, professedly to strengthen the gums, but really to conceal the bleeding. It is often the custom to add common salt, or crude sal ammoniac, to the Tooth-powder, for what purpose the Author knows not; but both are now disused: and one of the most boasted Tooth-powders that he has seen is only magnesia, covered with rose-pink. The carbonated dentifrice is merely powdered charcoal, and it has been employed chiefly from its power of destroying different fluids; but of this the Author totally disapproves. Soot is used from observing the whiteness of Chimney-sweepers' teeth; but it possesses no very peculiar merit. A much vaunted Tooth-powder is also made with two parts of finely powdered mastich, two of myrrh, and one of cassia.

The calcareous concretion of tartar which forms on the Teeth is of singular hardness, and with great difficulty removed; nor has modern chemistry yet

discovered means which will dissolve it without injuring the enamel; acids soften this firm covering, and render it transparent. Dentists usually reprobate their use, and with them the Author perfectly coincides. The brushes should be hard and strong; the hair, set at some distance, that they may clean the interstices of the Teeth, where the tartar lodges; and the brush should be used more in a lengthwise direction, with respect to the Teeth, than across them. If the powders be perfectly fine, no injury can arise from the brush. The preservative tinctures of the shops are of little use; their bases, like the powders, are mastich, or some such material, and their appellations fanciful.

Of the Gums.

The gums are formed of a compact and elastic substance, resembling in some manner the porous texture of leather; this substance attaches to the jaw-bones by means of a very thin

membrane or coating, like the rind between the wood and bark of a tree; the gums cover the sides of both parts of the socket, insinuate themselves between the Teeth, and encompass and firmly adhere to the collar of each Tooth. The gums, therefore, on the outward and inner side of the Teeth, are one continued piece, containing as many openings as there are Teeth; and the thin membraneous coating which covers them, seems to be a continuation of that, which extends to the tongue, lips and cheeks. The use of the gums is to support the Teeth, fill up the hollow spaces between their lower parts, to keep them firm, and to protect their roots from the injuries of external air, of the salivary liquor, and of the acrid corroding substances contained in our food.

An Appeal to Parents, &c.

Having thus delineated the structure, formation, and general affections of the Teeth and Gums, and pointed

out the best modes of treatment hitherto adopted by Physicians, and Surgeon-dentists, for alleviating the Tooth-ache and the pains attendant on Teething, it remains that parents, nurses, and guardians of children, be earnestly warned of the dangerous consequences which follow from want of an early attention to children at and before the time of dentition. Let them take the bills of mortality of any great city, and from a comparison they will see that the one-third die under two years, and that two-thirds of these infantine deaths are occasioned by convulsions and consumptions, originating in dentition; thus, by the bill of mortality presented to his Majesty in Christmas 1801, it appears that of nineteen thousand deaths, 5395 died under two years of age, 4965 deaths were occasioned by convulsions, which is a species of disease almost entirely confined to the infantine age, and 3931 terminated their existence by consumptions; two-thirds of whom may be lawfully accounted as children of the above age and descrip-

tion. Both these mortal disorders, in the infantine stages especially, are generally allowed to be the concomitants of dentition. What a terrific drawback on population! What a lesson to parents is this! Is the prosperity of the Island dear to their hearts? Are the hopes of continuing their own species and generation heartily entertained by them? Are they affected with that parental solicitude and sensibility, which happily pervade all animated creatures? How must they feel, then, when through improper management, or more criminal inattention to the dear pledges of their love, the hope of their family is for ever torn from them, and consigned to the ruthless grave? Every child thus lost is a citizen murdered, a subject in miniature lost for ever!! While the parent through the sinful neglect of timely consulting a skilful Surgeon-dentist, becomes its unintentional assassin, and its country suffers by its untimely dissolution. How great then is the duty of parents at this early period? How awful the

responsibility they have assumed of attending to the little being, with which their Creator hath blessed them?

To the Ladies then I address myself.—For their use I have particularly intended this short Treatise; to its perusal I again earnestly entreat that they may devote one hour from the many days idly consumed in poring over a multiplicity of novels daily issuing from the press, to the great detriment of the female part of the rising generation. In the early periods of life, while the Teeth are forcing their way through the Gums, and afterwards, when the time of shedding approaches, it rests with the mother or nurse, more or less, whether the child may have good Teeth, by attending to the rules here laid down, than is generally imagined; as it is then alone that nature can be cherished when kind, assisted when feeble, and directed or restrained when irregular or luxuriant.

*Recapitulation of the Diseases of the
Teeth.*

Of all the ailments to which human nature is subject, there is none more uniformly attendant on it than the Tooth-ache; it attacks us during dentition in the cradle, and repeatedly assaults us during life. It arises, first, from defluctions falling on the gums, the membranous coating of the bones, and on the bone itself, after catching cold; secondly, from obstructions, and inflammations of the nerves and vessels of the Tooth itself; thirdly, from the purulent matter generated by the sharpness and acrimony of the fluids; fourthly, from the excrescences and ulcers of the gums; fifthly, from the roots of the Teeth being exposed to the external air, occasioned by the decay and falling away of the gums from scorbutic or putrid disorders; sixthly, from the tartar of the Teeth extending along the roots, and injuring the gums; seventhly, from a collection of matter formed in the hol-

low parts of the lower jaw; eighthly, from the carious crust formed on the Tooth and the bones of the sockets; ninthly, from a loss of the enamel; tenthly, from a looseness of one or more Teeth, through violence, loss of gums, or putrid diseases; eleventhly, from a fracture of the Tooth, occasioned by accidents; but more generally, by the injudicious extraction with improper instruments, and by an ignorant Tooth-drawer, whereby the Tooth is frequently broken low down, the gums bruised and torn away, the roots of the neighbouring Teeth exposed, the sides of the sockets fractured, and splinters raised, which produce a permanent pain and inflammation.

The general prevalence of the Tooth-ache during the winter-season, is a lasting fund of pecuniary emolument to the country tooth-drawers. Here the awkward and dangerous instrument is indiscriminately applied, without waste

of time in asking questions. How many unfortunate people have fallen victims to these ignorant operators? I have before shewn, that the instrument used by them, is one that acts on the sides of the socket, and thus the sudden exertion of the operator's force to jerk out the Tooth in an instant, acts on the socket, breaks the outside bone, and tears the gums, whereby some of the roots are left behind, and the Tooth-ache thus augmented rather than abated. Such are the unhappy effects of employing people who only laugh at the languishing patient; and after mistaking the sound for the aching one, brag how dexterous they are in whipping out a Tooth before the patient can look about him. Myriads of such misled and injured patients I have met with during my practice. From these I have extracted the splintered stumps, and generally succeeded in setting the lacerated gum and socket.

The blood flowing on these occasi-

ons may be easily stopt by alum-water, spirits of wine, or more effectually, by a particular application of my own.

The Tooth-ache occasioned by excessive cold air, and the sudden alternation from hot to cold liquors, may be easily cured by keeping warm water, peppermint-water, or ardent spirits, for a time in the mouth; but for this I have a most safe and effectual lotion.

To alleviate a Tooth-ache arising from a carious, disordered, hollow Tooth, I never use the hot Iron, recommended by professional men for burning the nerve. For this I have a preparation, free from all causticity, which instantaneously destroys the sensibility of the nerve, without pain or danger, so as to enable me to clean away the carious parts, and to stuff the cavity with my golden preparation, in a few hours after using my preventive tincture.

Here, again, I cannot help insisting

on the necessity of retaining a Surgeon-dentist for attending country families, as rottenness and carious affections are scarcely perceptible at first; therefore such as are solicitous about a good sound set of Teeth, should have them examined twice a year at least, as this carious disorder considerably injures the Teeth before its outward appearance. But by a timely inspection, a skilful Surgeon-dentist may nip such an evil in its bud, before it contaminates the adjacent Teeth and Gums, or infects the breath.

There is another disorder which affects the Teeth, and shews their sensibility in an eminent degree, termed *Teeth on edge*.

This affection is caused by acids, by bitter fruits, such as crabs, sour apples, unripe currants, gooseberries, &c. &c. This affection may be removed by rubbing the tops of the Teeth with a dry towel, or applying sorrel-leaves in a similar manner, which, however sour

in themselves, alleviate this disorder.

When the Teeth are affected from the loss of the enamel, they are cured by keeping warm water, or ardent spirits, in the mouth for a time, or by keeping them from the impression of air, cold, and saccharine or sour food. The Teeth are also affected by filing iron, or from the noise in sharpening a saw, &c. which is very hard to be accounted for. Every one, however, has experienced such sensation. Its cure is similar to the preceding ones. Some Tooth-aches seem, like intermittent fevers, agues, epilepsies, madness, or hysteric fits, to return at stated periods. These I have invariably found to proceed from carious Teeth; but in finding out the affected Tooth, there lies the difficulty. I often discovered it on close examination, and found, when I cleared away the chalkiness around the roots of the Teeth, that my instrument (which is of a peculiar con-

struction for this research), always stuck in the carious part; and on extracting the Tooth, the complaint was completely removed.

From scorbutic and putrid affections, arise soreness, sponginess, and bleeding of the gums, as well as from neglect and inattention to the cleaning and brushing of the Teeth, and to removing the scraps and half-chewed bits of meat, which always lodge in the hollow interstices and cavities between and about the Teeth, before they become putrescent, and cause a nauseating chalkiness about the necks of the Teeth, promoted by the use of metal, or hard tooth-picks, the mal-conformation of the Teeth, and the decay of the gums, producing the insupportable evils of an offensive breath, ulcerated gums, and a carious palate; in consequence of which it has been often known, that when the palate-bones are lost, the food in chewing is apt to pass into the nose, and the human speech is rendered unintelligible, or totally

impeded. Neither can these thin bones of the palate, thus once lost, ever be regenerated. For alleviating defects of this sort, however, I have often succeeded, to the astonishment of patients.

Need I so often inculcate on my fair readers, the necessity of attending to the Teeth in the early stages of life, on the timely treatment of which their elegance, symmetry, conformation, evenness, beauty, and health, often depend? On them depend the proper digestion of our food, after being duly prepared by chewing and mastication. On their structure depend the roundness of the mouth and fullness of the cheeks; while a slight deformity in their arrangement and formation, caricatures the otherwise accomplished and amiable lady, and renders her in a great measure unfit for the converse and enjoyment of social life.

In short, the loss of those useful

and ornamental organs, equally disqualifies the preacher in the pulpit, and pleader at the bar; as in these none can excel, whose decayed, rotten, livid stumps, falling lips, and hollow cheeks, destroy articulation and utterance, with that happy expression of the countenance, and natural tone of energetic eloquence, which heretofore excited the admiration and applause of the approving crowd. Yet, even in this state, art will be found conducive to nature; for remedying which, I always insert a set of artificial Teeth, which give a healthy, juvenile appearance to the countenance, improve the tone of the voice, render pronunciation distinct, help mastication, and preserve the opposite Teeth from being prominent. These I fasten in such a manner, and with such ligatures, as affect not the neighbouring Teeth. My artificial Teeth are further recommended by their not being formed out of soft bone or ivory, which are substances that soon lose their colour and polish; but of such a hard material as

will always continue white and enamelled, provided those who wear them refrain from using deleterious acids, or staining liquors, and use my Powders, Tincture, and directions for brushing them.

I also engage to make a whole set of artificial Teeth for the jaws, in which none of the natural ones exist, fastened down with artificial springs, and adapted to the various motions of the jaws, with a pressure always equable and gentle, whether the mouth be open or shut. These sets of Teeth I manufacture for those whose gums are fallen away, with artificial gums also; a deception which answers the purpose so well, that nobody, in common conversation, can distinguish the artificial from the natural gums.

These I make and manufacture in presence of all persons who bespeak them, if required, in order to prevent the possibility of a dangerous imposi-

tion generally practised by many of the profession, who substitute decayed human teeth, which have neither consistence nor solidity sufficient for being rivetted down; as it was a well known fact, repeatedly experienced in the course of my practice, that more dexterity, skill and address, are requisite for extracting the rivet after the failure of such decayed Teeth, than for the extraction or insertion of a whole set. By means of a glass, of uncommon magnifying power, which is set before all persons who engage me for cleaning their Teeth, they are enabled, beyond the possibility of deception, to discriminate the propriety or perceive the imperfection of the operation.

Though it is equally true, as it is proverbially trite, that “advice given is too often disregarded;” yet as my advice and preparations have heretofore been the means of saving many valuable lives from premature death, I again beg leave to advise parents, not, on any account, to neglect engaging

the assistance of a Dentist for inspecting their children's Teeth, as such a timely inspection will be preventive of many disorders originating from foul, chalky and decayed Teeth.

Parents who have a regard for the lives of their children, would require to act with extreme caution, in attempting to alleviate the various complaints to which they are subject when young. Many mothers, during the great agony a child is under, while teething, may have recourse to means, far from proper for giving relief.—Some children are afflicted with convulsions, and gripes, at an early stage, which are attended with dangerous effects, when improper means are resorted to for relief.

Most people afflicted with the Tooth-Ache have immediate recourse to drawing a tooth, which they suppose gives occasion to it, or other remedies, to procure relief; these can form some

conception of what pain children suffer while teething ; yet the matter is very lightly passed over in general : for though parents *may chance* to hear the child cry, almost continually, and though the poor nurse is worn down to a shadow, for want of rest, yet seldom is a thought bestowed upon the little innocent, to alleviate its sufferings, *because it is all agreeable to nature*, as they say ; though, when afflicted with pain, they take care to provide a remedy for themselves.

The good effect resulting from the application of a preparation, that completely alleviates teething, gripes, and convulsions, to which children are subject, are too well known in Edinburgh, to need any comment, and those who are ignorant of this, have easy means of information. E. BREHAM can with confidence recommend his **TURKISH EFFLUVIAN ESSENCE**, as a preparation that gives sure relief to children affected with those com-

plaints. In many instances where children have lately been subject to convulsions, several times during the day and night, this preparation has been attended with the happiest effects. Numerous instances have occurred, where the poor nurse has done every thing to pacify the child, during the dreadful agony of teething, and did not succeed; when the above preparation has restored it to its wonted vivacity; and those nurses who are in the knowledge of it, will not undertake the charge without it.

Casting or Shedding of Teeth.

Most children cast the Teeth at five, six, or seven years of age, but the proper time is five years of age. Mr. Braham possesses the *secret*, of causing children to cast their Teeth at five years of age, without *instruments*, by a peculiar mode of treatment, where no injurious application is used, and every child might have a sound regular set

of Teeth, and get what are called their wisdom Teeth, without convulsions, trouble, or pain.—Many persons, also, at 20 years of age, and upwards, are painfully affected in getting these Teeth, which are treated in the same manner.

Mr. Brehm will also extract superfluous, or what are called buck Teeth, without the aid of instruments; and separate Teeth that are too close, or lapping over each other, which occasions their early decay, all which many families of respectability have already experienced, with complete success, and to their utter astonishment.

Of all the calamities by which mankind are afflicted, as has already been observed, the disorders of teething are perhaps the most extensive and fatal. How heart-rending is the picture of an innocent, convulsed and shrieking, in the arms of its agonized mother! While the fever rages in its

little veins, the heart of the distracted parent is weighed down, heavy and sad, by the sufferings of her expiring child ! -

The Author of this Treatise has long been in possession of three receipts for preventing danger from teething, and for insuring the growth of a regular, handsome set of Teeth. These he has some thoughts of publishing for the benefit of mankind, if he finds it practicable without entirely sacrificing his own most essential interests. The neglect of Teeth, especially during childhood, too often gives rise to great misery, sometimes terminating even in death. In such cases, is it not evident that mothers, by improper treatment, have themselves to blame for the death of their own children ? This is demonstrated by the observation of all ages. It would be worthy the serious consideration, even of Government, whether some inducement ought not to be held out for the publication of those certain means by which the

lives of so many thousands of children might be preserved to the community.

The country has liberally rewarded the Author of Vaccination; but the Author of the present work, without detracting from the great merits of that brilliant discovery, cannot help avowing a conviction that infinitely more benefit might be derived from the general practice of his discoveries. Many more infants fall victims to the disorders of teething, and their consequences, convulsions, fevers, complaints of the bowels, &c. than were swept away even by small pox. Much greater consequence, therefore, is attached to Mr. B's. discoveries, by which all this dire amount of calamity may be prevented.

No one, so far as he has been able to ascertain, is in possession of those secrets (the most important on earth) but himself. He is at present, in an extensive private practice, diffusing

their blessings as widely as a life of unremitting assiduity and activity enable him. The mothers who are within the range of that practice, then, ought not to expose themselves and their children to those evils he has it in his power to prevent. Let them cease to lament over the miseries of childhood, and preserve their offspring, by the use of those remedies which are at their command, from the diseases which consign so many of them to an untimely grave.

That the foregoing assertions of the Author are no empty boast, has been sufficiently established by a successful practice of twenty-five years. He appeals to the population of every district which he has visited, including a great portion of Ireland and Scotland. By the Nobility and Gentry of the latter portion of the Empire, his services have been rewarded with the most flattering marks of distinction—the presentation of valuable pieces of plate, bearing

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honourable inscriptions to attest his professional skill and success.

But the Author can recommend his discoveries to adults, as of little less importance to them than to children. It is a truth which cannot be too often repeated, that a foul or diseased state of the teeth is rapidly destructive to the constitution. The salival fluid, so essential to the due performance of its functions by the stomach, is vitiated or destroyed. The food being of course not properly assimilated, there ensues a general debility, and the whole mass of the circulating fluids is speedily impoverished and entirely corrupted. The breath becomes intolerably offensive to all who approach the miserable patient. The poisonous effluvia issuing from the diseased, putrid organs of the mouth, are inhaled by the lungs, and generate in them the most fatal distempers. Paleness and emaciation, indicate the ravages of disease. The train of disorders arising from indi-

gestion and a vitiated state of the humours, with shattered nerves, &c. prepare the way for consumption, that ultimately puts a period to the sufferings of the wretched victim, whom a skilful Dentist could have saved from destruction. Who is there that does not shudder at the danger to which his own negligence exposes him? Who is there that, beholding the health and comfort enjoyed by those whose mouth is kept in proper order, and contrasting it with the dreadful precipice on which he himself now stands, that will for an instant hesitate to place himself under the immediate protection of those who can snatch him from its brink?

In addition to the Author's proper profession as a Dentist, he has been prevailed on, by the earnest solicitation of friends, and of others who have experienced their efficacy, reluctantly to give publicity to the following list of Preparations, from which thousands have derived incalculable benefit. Their excellent properties have been abundantly proved in Edinburgh, and elsewhere. They are compositions known only to Mr. Breham, in whose possession they have been above twenty years. The demand for them has been so great, that he has found it difficult to make up a sufficient supply for his own practice; and indeed he would willingly dispose of the receipts to any medical gentleman who could devote sufficient time to the establishment and supply of agents, the want of whom, for their general sale, has been much regretted almost over the whole kingdom.

Their efficacy is now so generally known over the kingdom, that many families of respectability in London, Liverpool, &c. where they cannot be procured, order them to be sent by coach.—Testimonies of their utility from well known characters, may be perused by any Lady or Gentleman, who pleases to call on *Mr. Breham*.

*Directions for using the Preparations of
EDWARD BREHAM, Surgeon Dentist,
South St. David-Street, Edinburgh.*

I.—TOOTH POWDER, in boxes, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. and the celebrated Tincture of Roses, in bottles at 3s. 6d. and 5s. double size.

These are the most efficacious ever offered the public, for preserving the Teeth and Gums, fastening loose Teeth, restoring their colour and enamel, and

preventing their decay. To effect which purpose, dip the brush into the tincture, then into the powder, and therewith rub the Teeth and Gums gently every morning. In case of rheumatic complaints in the gums, the tincture only is to be used, warm, without the powder.

II.—ANTIODONTALGIC LIQUID, *which bids defiance to the Tooth-Ache*, in bottles 5s. 6d.

This is a powerful remedy for the tooth-ache, and rheumatism in the jaws or head. For the tooth-ache take a small quantity of cotton, dip it in the liquid, and put it into the cavity of the Tooth. For rheumatism, rub it into the jaw, or head, and wrap up the part affected with flannel. The rubbing may be repeated, if found necessary. This has been also found a never-failing remedy for rheumatism, in every part of the body, by rubbing the part affected at night, when going to bed.

III.—The ANTICEPHALALGIC, in boxes, at 2s. and 3s. 6d.

This gives relief in cases of headache, giddiness, or cold in the head, by taking a pinch or two. If the headache is occasioned by a disordered stomach, from the effect of drink, it will give immediate relief.

IV.—MINERAL PASTE, in boxes at 5s.

This is superior to gold, silver, or any other preparation whatever, for filling up hollow Teeth, as it unites with the Teeth, fills up all the cavities therein, and prevents any air from getting access, which often occasions the Tooth-ache; it also removes any bad taste arising from hollow Teeth. All those who have bad, or discoloured Teeth, can have these defects concealed by the application of this Mineral Paste, of which E. BREHAM is the sole inventor.

The directions will be found in the inside of the box.

V.—BOTANIC SYRUP. This is a preparation which completely checks, and removes all colds, how dangerous soever they may be, whereby inflammation, fever, and threatening consumptions will be immediately arrested in their progress. Nothing in Great Britain can exceed the beneficial effects resulting from its use, in all complaints arising from cold.

A grown person may take two wine glasses of it, well warmed, when going to bed, which will produce an agreeable warmth over the whole body, and a proportionable quantity can be given to children according to their age. Being a safe preparation, from the most salutary herbs, no mistake can arise from the quantity. The same quantity is to be taken the night after, if required. It improves when kept, and is sold in bottles at 5s. each.

VI.—HOREHOUND & COLTS-
FOOT LOZENGES, in boxes, at
2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

Dissolve a dozen or two of the Lozenges in a glass of spirits and hot water; take it, sediment and all, when going to bed. Numbers affected with the most severe coughs, colds, and sore throats, have been relieved in one night's time, by using this preparation as above. These will be found highly beneficial in coughs, colds, and sore throats, asthmas, &c. and a great preventive against the injurious effects of cold, or damp weather, which will be experienced by those exposed by day, or by night, who use them, by keeping a small bit in their mouths constantly, till relieved.

For those affected with Consumption, or who are threatened with it:

After using the Lozenges, as direct-

ed take a pint of milk, boil it with a table spoonful of treacle, or a little more, which will turn it to whey, filtre the whey through a clean cloth, and drink it hot, after taking the Lozenges, when going to bed.

It is pretty generally known, that many who are affected with severe coughs, colds, sore throats, asthmas, consumptions, and every species of pulmonary complaint, arising from cold, have recourse to Horehound and Coltsfoot, but the method of extracting the valuable properties from these plants, is totally unknown to the public, whereby many, in place of being benefited, have on the contrary, been much injured by using them.—The secret of extracting these, however, has been well known to the family of E. Brehm, in Germany, for a long series of years.

VII.—EFFLUVIAN TURKISH ESSENCE, in bottles, at 5s. 6d.

This is an invariable remedy for bilious, stomach, or bowel complaints, or pain in the sides, cholic, &c. and for preventing, or curing the Worm-fever, Heart-burn, or Water-brash. In using it for those affected with the above complaints, one table spoonful, mixed with one of warm water, may be taken by adults, which generally gives immediate relief; but may be repeated if necessary. Infants are subject to a bowel complaint while teething, which is often overlooked, though dangerous. Five or six drops put on a bit of lump sugar, and then dissolved in warm water, and given to the child, will afford relief, which may be occasionally repeated. For worms, let a tea-spoonful be diluted in a treble quantity of warm water, and given before breakfast, to a child 12 months old, and also previous to putting the child to bed. Numerous and respectable persons, have experienced the beneficial effects of this preparation.

VIII.—SCORBUTIC LOZENGES, 4s. per box.

These are efficacious in removing all impurities of the blood, such as pimples, or blotches, scorbutic eruptions, &c. and are also a never failing remedy for rheumatic pains, and may be used when going to bed, by four or five of them for a grown person, and in proportion for children. Repeat this twice a-week till cured. This is a safe and mild laxative for old or young, and any person can regulate the quantity to their constitution, less or more, than what is here expressed, which they will know on a single trial. *Parents have great difficulty in administering purgatives to children, who, by reason of their nauseous taste, refuse to take them. This difficulty is completely done away by the present valuable lozenges, which any child will take with pleasure. They should be used particularly before the bathing season, so that every kind of*

inflammation may be removed, and the blood completely purified, whereby bathing may be rendered safe, as it is a well known fact, that thousands are injured by neglecting this necessary precaution

Five Minutes' Reflection.

That severe cold, or wet weather, is injurious to the strongest constitution, is a fact that no one will have the hardihood to deny, for all must feel affected by it.—Numerous have been the instances in which people, who, a few moments before, felt themselves in good health (and some of them never affected by sickness in the whole course of their lives) have been suddenly called to that bourne from which no traveller returns.—Weakness, faintness, spasms, and affections of the stomach and bowels, are so common, that except from the pain of feeling, no proper attention is paid to them till too late. How melancholy is the reflec-

tion, that the means for the preservation of health are so much neglected, particularly when these are within the reach of every one.

The following Extract, from an Irish Newspaper, for March, 1808, shews the high estimation in which Mr. Breham's Botanical Preparation is held in the Sister Kingdom.

“All accounts from England and Wales, coincide in stating the deplorable affliction occasioned by the universal Influenza, which prevailed there these two months past, from the extreme severity of the season. Every person endued with sympathy and sensibility for suffering humanity, must lament, that the inhabitants of the United Empire have not been enabled to avail themselves of those efficacious remedies whereby many thousands of our fellow citizens here, to our knowledge have been rescued from inevitable death—we mean BREHAM'S

BOTANICAL PREPARATIONS, which, both as a Candy and a Syrup, have been experimentally found to be not only a preventive of the train of disorders arising from Colds, but also affording instant relief to those afflicted with Sore Throats, Coughs, Consumptions, and Asthmas, together with all other Pectoral and Pulmonary Complaints."

TEETHING NECKLACES, 5s. each.

These Necklaces are not pretended to operate as a charm. The Author entertains as much contempt, as the Public, for the beads, and other fooleries, to which so much virtue has been attributed. The Author's Necklaces are composed of three rare herbs, pulverised together; and their penetrating, aromatic properties being absorbed, are communicated to the mouth, where they ease the pain of the gums, promote dentition, and avert all its evil consequences. The breath of the little patient is strongly impregnated with the aromatic fragrance of the herbs.



Description of the Plate.



Fig. 1.—Artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, not to be distinguished from those of nature, of the greatest importance for assisting mastication, and improving the speech. Without due mastication, food can never be properly assimilated by the stomach, and the constitutions of thousands, even of young persons, have from this cause alone been entirely ruined, to say, nothing of the importance of a good set of teeth to the general appearance, and to individuals destined for certain professions, as the pulpit, the bar, &c.

Fig. 2.—Buck Teeth of a peculiar conformation, extracted by Mr. Brehm, from a young lady in Leeds. One of these teeth is still in Mr. B's possession, for the inspection of professional gentlemen and others. They must have been attended with the imminent danger of causing blindness.

Fig. 3.—An instrument for extracting broken teeth, stumps, &c. by Mr. Breham, without danger or pain.

Fig. 4, and 5.—Two teeth (grinders) of such a conformation as to cause running sores in the cheek and neck, often mistaken for scrofula, or king's evil. They can only be extracted, with safety, by an instrument, invented by Mr. Breham, (see Fig. 6.) This instrument extracts the most dangerous teeth, with perfect ease and safety.

Fig. 6.—An instrument, invented by Mr. Breham, with which he has extracted perhaps twenty thousand dangerous teeth, many of which could not be taken out by any Dentist, even in London, where there are now numerous individuals who had hopelessly been abandoned to the endurance of their miseries, till they had the good fortune to fall under Mr. Breham's care.









